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EXAMINER	
NAJEE-ULLAH, TARIQ S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2453	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/771,412	AOKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TARIQ NAJEE-ULLAH	2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 June 2011*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-17 and 26-37* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-17 and 26-37* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action has been issued in response to Applicant's Amendment filed June 10, 2011. By action of this amendment, claims 1, 17, 26 and 29 are amended. Claims 18-25 have been previously canceled. Claims 1-17 and 26-37 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 and 26-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-17 and 26-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2002/0156923 to Tanimoto in view of Japanese Patent Application JP A 2002-108737 to Masahiro (Masahiro hereinafter) as provided in Applicant IDS submitted June 21, 2004 and further in view of US 5,597,307 to Redford et al (Redford hereinafter) and further in view of US 2003/0028382 to Chambers et al (Chambers hereinafter).

Regarding claims 1, 17 and 29, Tanimoto teaches **a communication system** (Tanimoto; Figure 1 and associated text; Tanimoto discloses a facsimile system, i.e. communication system.)**, comprising: a communication device including: an accessing unit capable of accessing web pages** (Tanimoto; Page 3, paragraph [0052]; Tanimoto discloses the facsimile machine, i.e. communication device, has an HTTP server means, i.e. accessing system, which can access data written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) used for home pages, i.e. capable of accessing web pages.)**;**

Tanimoto does not explicitly teach **an interface unit, the interface unit having an opening, a first circuit and a second circuit; and a data acquiring unit that acquires data via the interface unit; a portable operation member removably insertable into the opening of the interface unit, the operation member including a memory that stores first access data corresponding to a first predetermined web page; and an operation detecting unit configured to detect that the portable operation member is inserted into the opening of the interface unit when the first circuit activates and that the portable operation member is mechanically operated by a user when the second circuit activates; the data acquiring unit automatically acquiring the first access data from the memory when the operation detecting unit detects that the second circuit activates and the accessing unit automatically accessing the first predetermined web page based on the first access data acquired by the acquiring unit.**

Masahiro teaches **an interface unit, the interface unit having an opening, a first circuit and a second circuit** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card and card slot mounted on device, i.e. communication device)**; and a data acquiring unit that acquires data via the interface unit;** (Masahiro; Abstract; card slot mounted on device, i.e. data acquiring unit)**; a portable operation member removably insertable into the opening of the interface unit, the operation member including a memory** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device) **that stores first access data corresponding to a first predetermined web page** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium with memory, i.e. storage, that contains the URL address of a website, i.e. a first predetermined web page)**; and an operation detecting unit configured to detect that the portable operation member is inserted into the opening of the interface unit when the first circuit activates and that the portable operation member is mechanically operated by a user when the second circuit activates** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8)**; the data acquiring unit automatically acquiring the first access data from the memory and the accessing unit automatically accessing the first predetermined web page based on the first access data acquired by the acquiring**

unit (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8)**.**

Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Furthermore, to provide the server device and communication system of Tanimoto with a memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Masahiro, since all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

While Tanimoto-Masahiro clearly and explicitly teaches the claimed operation of a portable operation member, accessing the data via an interface unit, and acquiring the data from memory, Tanimoto-Masahiro does not explicitly teach this happening as

amended *"the first circuit is activated in response to insertion of the portable operation member into the opening of the interface unit, and the second circuit is activated in response to a mechanical operation of the portable operation member while the portable operation member is inserted in the opening of the interface unit."*

Redford clearly and explicitly teaches **wherein the first circuit is configured to activate in response to insertion of the portable operation member into the opening of the interface unit** (Redford, col. 11, lines 11-19)**, and the second circuit is configured to activate in response to a mechanical operation of the portable operation member while the same portable operation member is maintained to be inserted in the opening of the interface unit** (Redford, col. 11, lines 11-19)**.**

Tanimoto-Masahiro and Redford are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of automation of electronic functions related to removably insertable media. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Redford's method for starting up a process automatically on insertion of a storage media into a host device with the combination of Tanimoto-Masahiro. The suggestion/motivation would have been to simplify the steps in a manual process performed on a host device such that a two year old child could perform the task easily (Redford, col. 2, lines 7-29).

Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford does not explicitly teach **to a first depth into the opening of the interface unit, and the second circuit is configured to activate in response to a mechanical operation that further inserts the same portable operation member to a second depth in the opening of the interface unit the**

second depth being greater than the first depth. Chambers teaches **to a first depth** (Chambers, par. 35) **into the opening of the interface unit, and the second circuit is configured to activate in response to a mechanical operation that further inserts the same portable operation member to a second depth in the opening of the interface unit the second depth being greater than the first depth** (Chambers, par. 35)**.** Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford and Chambers are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Chambers' multiple stage button with the combination of Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford. The suggestion/motivation would have been to simplify the steps in a manual process performed on a host device in a manner that allows for simplified control by the user (Redford, par. 5-6).

Regarding claim 26, Tanimoto teaches **a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing a computer-executable program for allowing a communication system to access a predetermined web page, the program comprising** (Tanimoto; Figure 1 and associated text; Tanimoto discloses a facsimile system, i.e. communication system.)**: instructions for causing the accessing unit to access the predetermined web page based on the access data transmitted from the memory of the portable operation member** (Tanimoto; Page 3, paragraph [0052]; Tanimoto discloses the facsimile machine, i.e. communication device, has an HTTP

server means, i.e. accessing system, which can access data written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) used for home pages, i.e. capable of accessing web pages.); Tanimoto does not explicitly teach **instructions for controlling a detecting unit to detect an insertion of a portable operation member into an opening of an interface unit of the communication system and a mechanical operation of the portable operation member after insertion into the opening of the interface unit; instructions for transmitting access data contained in a memory of the portable operation member to an accessing unit of the communication system upon detection of the mechanical operation of the portable operation member.**

Masahiro teaches **instructions for controlling a detecting unit to detect an insertion of a portable operation member into an opening of an interface unit of the communication system and a mechanical operation of the portable operation member after insertion into the opening of the interface unit** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device); **instructions for transmitting access data contained in a memory of the portable operation member to an accessing unit of the communication system upon detection of the mechanical operation of the portable operation member** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card

reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8).

Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Furthermore, to provide the server device and communication system of Tanimoto with a memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Masahiro, since all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

While Tanimoto-Masahiro clearly and explicitly teaches the claimed operation of a portable operation member, accessing the data via an interface unit, and acquiring the data from memory (Masahiro, detailed description, par. 47-48), Tanimoto-Masahiro does not explicitly teach this happening as amended. Redford clearly and explicitly teaches **(1) an insertion of a portable operation member into an opening of an**

interface unit of the communication system, the insertion activating a first circuit of the interface unit (Redford, col. 11, lines 11-19)**, and (2) a mechanical operation of the portable operation member while the same portable operation member is maintained to be inserted into the opening of the interface unit, the mechanical operation activating a second circuit of the interface unit** (Redford, col. 11, lines 11-19)**.**

Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford does not explicitly teach **to a first depth into the opening of the interface unit, and the second circuit is configured to activate in response to a mechanical operation that further inserts the same portable operation member to a second depth in the opening of the interface unit the second depth being greater than the first depth.** Chambers teaches **to a first depth** (Chambers, par. 35) **into the opening of the interface unit, and the second circuit is configured to activate in response to a mechanical operation that further inserts the same portable operation member to a second depth in the opening of the interface unit the second depth being greater than the first depth** (Chambers, par. 35)**.** Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford and Chambers are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Chambers' multiple stage button with the combination of Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford. The suggestion/motivation would have been to simplify the steps in a manual process performed on a host device in a manner that allows for simplified control by the user (Redford, par. 5-6).

Regarding claims 2 and 12, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **a transmitting system that transmits the first access data contained in the memory to the accessing unit when the operation detecting unit detects that the portable operation unit is mechanically operated by the user; and wherein the transmitting system is included in the portable operation member** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card, i.e. portable operation member, is a small storage medium with memory that is read by an card slot, i.e. card reader mounted on the device)**; the transmitting system determines whether a predetermined condition is satisfied when the operation detecting unit** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card.) **detects that the portable operation member is mechanically operated by the user** (Redford, col. 3, lines 21-28)**; and the transmitting system transmits the first access data the memory to the accessing unit when the predetermined condition is satisfied** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description,

par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card.). Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claims 3 and 15, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 1 and 13 including, **wherein: the portable operation member includes:** (Masahiro; Abstract; IC card or memory card is a small storage medium with memory that is read by an memory card reader mounted on the image forming device); Masahiro does not teach **and a counting system that counts the number of times by which the first access data is transmitted from the memory to the accessing unit, and wherein the transmitting system determines that the predetermined condition is satisfied if the number of times counted by the counting system is less than a predetermined number the transmitting system determining the predetermined condition is not satisfied if the number of times counted by the counting system has reached the predetermined number.**

Tanimoto teaches **and a counting system that counts the number of times by which the first access data is transmitted from the memory to the accessing unit, and wherein the transmitting system determines that the predetermined**

condition is satisfied if the number of times counted by the counting system is less than a predetermined number the transmitting system determining the predetermined condition is not satisfied if the number of times counted by the counting system has reached the predetermined number (Fig. 15A and 15B; Tanimoto discloses views showing an example of the display of the browser at the time of thread displaying of the saved image data. The display indicates the number of transmitted pages, the date and time of the transmission, the job order, and the destinations of the transmission. The display also indicated what operation was performed: retransmission, partial transmission, and records how many destinations were indicated. This indicates there is inherently a counting system that keeps track of transmissions in the transmitting system; see pg. 7, par. [0104]. Pg. 7, Par. [0108-0110]; The facsimile server judges which actions to perform based on a predetermined condition that presents different cases or courses of action.). Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claims 11, and 13, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 1 and 12 including, **wherein: the communication device includes: a device side detection system that detects if the**

detecting unit is operated (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium with memory that is read by an card slot mounted on the device)**;** Masahiro does not explicitly teach **and a notification system that notifies that the first access data is not received because the predetermined condition is not satisfied when the first access data is not transmitted from the memory of the portable operation member for a predetermined period.**

Tanimoto teaches **a notification system that notifies that the first access data is not received because the predetermined condition is not satisfied when the first access data is not transmitted from the memory of the operation member for a predetermined period** (Tanimoto; Fig. 15A and 15B; Tanimoto discloses views showing an example of the display of the browser at the time of thread displaying of the saved image data. The display indicates the number of transmitted pages, the date and time of the transmission, the job order, and the destinations of the transmission. The display also indicated what operation was performed: retransmission, partial transmission, and records how many destinations were indicated. This indicates there is inherently a notification system that keeps track of transmissions in the transmitting system; see pg. 7, par. [0104]. Pg. 7, Par. [0108-0110]; The facsimile server judges which actions to perform based on a predetermined condition that presents different cases or courses of action.)**.** Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's IC card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with

Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claims 4, 7 and 14, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 3 and 13 above including, **wherein: the communication device includes: a count inquiry system that transmits a count inquiry signal inquiring the number counted by the counting system to the portable operation member** (Tanimoto; Fig. 15A and 15B; Tanimoto discloses views showing an example of the display of the browser at the time of thread displaying of the saved image data. The display indicates the number of transmitted pages, the date and time of the transmission, the job order, and the destinations of the transmission. The display also indicated what operation was performed: retransmission, partial transmission, and records how many destinations were indicated. This indicates there is inherently a counting system that keeps track of transmissions in the transmitting system; see pg. 7, par. [0104]. Pg. 7, Par. [0108-0110]; The facsimile server judges which actions to perform based on a predetermined condition that presents different cases or courses of action.)**; and a count notifying system that notifies the number counted by the counting system based on a count response signal which is transmitted by the operation member in response to the count inquiry signal transmitted thereto; and the operation member includes a count response system that outputs the count response signal to the communication device in response to the count inquiry signal transmitted from the communication device** (Tanimoto;

Fig. 15A and 15B; Tanimoto discloses views showing an example of the display of the browser at the time of thread displaying of the saved image data. The display indicates the number of transmitted pages, the date and time of the transmission, the job order, and the destinations of the transmission. The display also indicated what operation was performed: retransmission, partial transmission, and records how many destinations were indicated. This indicates there is inherently a counting system that keeps track of transmissions in the transmitting system; see pg. 7, par. [0104]. Pg. 7, Par. [0108-0110]; The facsimile server judges which actions to perform based on a predetermined condition that presents different cases or courses of action.).

Regarding claims 5 and 8, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 4 and 7 above including, **wherein the count inquiry system transmits the count inquiry signal when the first access data is transmitted from the memory of the portable operation member** (Tanimoto; Fig. 15A and 15B; Tanimoto discloses views showing an example of the display of the browser at the time of thread displaying of the saved image data. The display indicates the number of transmitted pages, the date and time of the transmission, the job order, and the destinations of the transmission. The display also indicated what operation was performed: retransmission, partial transmission, and records how many destinations were indicated. This indicates there is inherently a counting system that keeps track of transmissions in the transmitting system; see pg. 7, par. [0104]. Pg. 7, Par. [0108-0110]; The facsimile server judges which actions to perform based on a predetermined condition that presents different cases or courses of action.).

Regarding claims 6 and 9, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 4 and 7 above including, **wherein the communication device includes an attachment detection system that detects the insertion of the portable operation member into the opening** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card.)**, the count inquiry system outputting the count inquiry signal when the attachment detection system detects the insertion of the portable operation member** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card.)**.** Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data

webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claims 10 and 16, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 2 and 12 above including, **wherein: the memory contains second access data indicating a second web page** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the IC card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card.)**; and the transmitting system transmits the second access data stored in the memory to the accessing unit if the predetermined condition is not satisfied when the operation detecting unit detects the mechanical operation of the portable operation of the portable operation unit by the user** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the IC card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8, This allows the desired data to be read and obtained from anywhere with simple operation by utilizing the memory card., i.e. a second web page is accessible using the operation member; card reader, i.e. detecting unit; Abstract)**.** Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).Regarding claim 27, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **wherein the memory comprises a ROM, the ROM storing the first access data** (Masahiro; Detailed Description: embodiment of the invention section, pars. 23-24, 26, 29-30, 64)**.** Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claim 28, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **wherein the memory comprises a ROM and a RAM, the ROM storing the first access data and the RAM storing the transmission number** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description,

par. 7-8). Tanimoto and Masahiro are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Masahiro's memory card or small storage medium with preloaded website information with Tanimoto's server device and network system. The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide a device by which data webpage information can be easily accessed (Masahiro; Abstract, problem to be solved).

Regarding claims 30-33, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 1, 17, 26 and 29 above including, **wherein the mechanical operation of the portable operation member includes a depression of the portable operation member by the user** (Masahiro; Abstract; memory card is a small storage medium, i.e. removably insertable portable operation member with URL, i.e. webpage information, that is read by an card reader, i.e. interface unit containing an opening for the memory card, mounted on the device; Masahiro, Detailed Description, par. 7-8).

Regarding claims 34-37, Tanimoto-Masahiro-Redford-Chambers discloses the invention substantially as described in claims 1, 17, 26 and 29 above including, **wherein the operation detecting unit is part of the portable operation member** (Redford, col. 11, lines 11-19).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TARIQ NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is (571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 8:00 AM to 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Krista Zele can be reached on (571)272-7288. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/T. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 2453
September 7, 2011

/Krista M. Zele/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2453